

TAMMANY HALL.

A REVIEW OF THE GREAT POLITICAL MACHINE.

Burr and Hamilton—Their Rivalries—How De Witt Clinton Fought Tammany Many Years—Personal Reminiscences.

(CONTINUED FROM THE TIMES BY S. E. SPENCER OF LOS ANGELES.)

NO. 1.

The Tammany Society, on Columbian order, is older than the Constitution of the United States. Originally it was formed for benevolent purposes, without any political features or bias. It was named from a mythical chieftain of the Delaware tribe of aborigines, who was a mighty man of valor in his day, and who, in a personal encounter with the devil, vanquished his sooty majesty, and came near taxing his scalp. He was canonized, and the 12th of May became a day sacred to his memory.

Upon the close of the Revolutionary War, and immediately preceding and immediately subsequent to the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution, there were two parties in the State of New York—the patriots and the plebeians. Even in England a severance between the nobility and commonsense, and both were members of the same party. The patriots, the Stuarts, were not more marked than the between the aristocrats and the plain people in New York prior to the accession of James Madison to the Presidency. The elective franchise was hampered and abridged by property qualifications, and the franchise was further circumscribed by a clause requiring the voter to be a freeholder of the value of £20, no amount of personality being sufficient to confer the right of suffrage; so that all political power was in the hands of the favored few who owned lands and tenements. The State was governed by an oligarchy composed of some old families connected by ties of consanguinity with the nobility of England and Holland.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The chosen leader of the patriots was Alexander Hamilton, who was closely connected by blood and by interest with the aristocratic house of Schuyler. He was the personal friend and companion of John Jay, Washington, who loved him as passionately as his cold and unsympathetic nature was capable of loving anybody or anything. Hamilton believed that man was incapable of self-government. He wished to form a State in which the common people should have no voice, but which should be shaped and administered by the upper strata of society. He sincerely believed that government was a blessing; that the more a community had of that blessing, the more it was benefited. The British Constitution of the time of the Tudors, shorn of its plumage and fictions of royalty, was the model he would have had emancipated America adopt. Great space as he fills in history, founder, as he was, of a school, leader, as he was, of a party, premier, as he was, of Washington's Administration; bold and robust as was his understanding, and extensive as was his learning, he actually did not know that the Constitution of England and the House of Hanover was different from the Constitution of England under the House of Plantagenet as the government of Rome before the first Roman war was different from the government of Rome under Caligula. He had a foreign contempt for the powers of government. He was no demagogue. He wanted a strong government with almost absolute prerogative vested in the Executive—as absolute as James Stuart claimed for the crown by divine right. He feared the frenzy of the populace more than the power of the scepter. His death was fortunate for his fame; the principles of the man were lost sight of in the tragedy of his end.

AARON BURR.

The leader of the common people was Aaron Burr. He was a most remarkable man, a superb soldier, a ripe scholar and an accomplished man of the world. He had been graduated from Princeton with distinction, and honors while he was yet a youth. He had entered Washington's military family early in the great struggle for independence, but his democratic theories of government made him offensive to the Commander-in-chief, which feeling was strengthened and fostered by Hamilton, the military secretary, who sought, by all the arts of which he was master, to undermine the man whom he instinctively felt was to become his rival. Burr was the most fascinating of men. As a conversationalist he surpassed all his contemporaries, and

"His words were tuneful sweet." He attached to his person and to his fortune young men burning for distinction. There was an air of romantic mystery about him that appealed to the imagination, and an animal magnetism that rendered him irresistible where he wished to please. His manner was as potent to charm and captivate the opposite sex as was the witchery of Venus to enchain and enslave gods and men when he was in the magic circle. Notwithstanding his shining accomplishments, princely person and noble presence, he was a man of the people, and every political move he made prior to 1801 was in obedience to their will and in their interest. His great mistake was that he had no more ignoble nature would have made, was the attempt to become President after Jefferson had been chosen; but the temptation was great because it promised success, and with which it would have crowned him but for the jealousy of Hamilton. He was the finest presiding officer who ever sat in the Senate chamber, and his rulings were characterized by the "impartiality of an angel and the vigor of a devil." His farewell speech, made after he had slain his rival, brought tears to the eyes of Federalist and Democrat alike.

Burr was the man who made Tammany a political machine, and it has been for nearly a century to the Democratic party the most powerful engine the ingenuity of man ever conceived. To it more than to any other agency that party is indebted for its success. At the beginning of the century Burr was engaged in a life and death struggle with the aristocracy. In order to succeed he knew that the common people must be armed with the ballot. Hamilton opposed this move and used all his influence, supplemented by the patronage of Washington's and Adams' administrations to defeat it. In an open contest the aristocracy had greatly the advantage, and Burr, who was found of mystery, and who, when nature came more for the possession of actual power than its semblance, resorted to secret machinations to accomplish his ends. He organized Tammany upon the system it yet retains. The General Committee is the estimable governing body of the society, but both are, and superior to it, is an inner body composed of a few who work in the dark and plan in

secret, and whose behest is the supreme command to the General Committee. While the body appears to be a pure democracy, it actually receives its inspirations from a single mind who, while with the absolute authority of a military commander, Burr became the first Grand Sachem of the order, and he molded it into a most perfectly disciplined body, who obeyed his slightest wish without question. The effect of this discipline was apparent from the election returns, and, finally he succeeded in conferring the ballot on the common people, and this fact alone occasioned the success of Jefferson and Burr in 1800.

Hamilton saw the power slipping from his grasp and seized by his hated rival, and he organized the opposition order of the Cincinnati, which still exists, but has too many silk stockings and ruffled shirts to attract the plebeians, and it has never been a rival of Tammany, except in name. Burr thus became supreme in New York State, and would have continued so and obtained the Presidency after the retirement of Jefferson, had he not attempted to gain by indirect means the honors the people had conferred upon another.

THE CLINTONS.

About this time the Clintons became prominent in New York. Old George Clinton wanted to be President, and he knew that he could never attain the consummation of that desire while Burr, whom he regarded as an interloper, continued at the head of the party in the State. His nephew, young De Witt Clinton, was also a candidate for the great place. The latter was a Tammanyite, and both were members of the Republican party, of which Jefferson was the founder. When Burr attempted to be President in 1801, the Clintons seized the opportunity to arouse public sentiment against him and against Burr in great measure successful. In order to regain his hold on the State, Burr became a candidate for Governor in 1802, and Morgan Lewis, who had married a Livingston, was brought out by the Clintons in opposition. The Federalist, acting under the advice of Hamilton, made no nomination. The canvass was most exciting and the contest exceedingly bitter. Pamphlets and newspapers teemed with exasperating personalities. Hamilton wrote the article a few days before the election, and he occasioned the duel in which he fell. His friends voted solidly for Lewis, who was elected by a small majority. A few days subsequently, Burr and Hamilton met at Weehawken, with fatal result to the latter. The Clintons have no love for Hamilton, and he died in secret at his death, but they desired to remove Burr from their path, and in order to do so they began a crusade against him because of the duel. To the astonishment of everybody, Burr was the recipient of public obloquy, such as was never visited upon any other American, save Benedict Arnold. He and Hamilton had only appealed their quarrel to a tribunal, whose jurisdiction was universally acknowledged, and by none more cheerfully than by Hamilton. De Witt Clinton himself had appealed to it a short time previous, using the identical weapon with which Burr killed Hamilton. Affairs of honor among public men were of daily occurrence. But the Clintons, by their scheming and against the barbarity of the code, aroused such public clamor against Burr that he retired from politics, leaving the Clintons and Livingstons to fight out a life and death battle in which they became the successful successors of Tammany, which looked upon Burr as its founder, gave its adherence to the Livingstons.

As a practical statesman De Witt Clinton never had a peer in this country unless Henry Clay be entitled to the honor. He was a man of boundless ambition, strict probity in the matter of *meum et tuum*, adamant will and undoubted courage. He had many of the excellencies of Cato, and many of the virtues of Cato. His distinguishing characteristic was sternness, moral and physical. He might have been borne by Rhea and cradled upon Ida, for he had a hand to grasp and the strength to hurl a thunderbolt. He was a born leader, and in any age or clime would have been a leader.

"To mold the mighty State's decree
And shape the whisper of the throne."
He could brook no rival, and tolerated none except his Uncle George, who was his henchman more than his rival. He and Burr were

"Could not still together
In the world whole."

He was Mayor of New York city and Senator in Congress. He resigned the latter position to become State Senator, an act that appears starting to this generation, but which was a common occurrence then. As Mayor of New York, an office then in the gift of the Legislature, he attached the plebeians to himself and defied Tammany. As Senator at Albany, he exercised great and often paramount influence upon the politics of the State, which then, even more than now, was the most potent factor in the decision of national contests. He had quarreled with Tammany several years before Morgan Lewis was elected Governor, and until that death he was the relentless and often victorious enemy. Jefferson sided with Tammany, and gave it all the federal patronage. In 1804, however, the Clintons were induced to support Jefferson, because old George was put on the ticket with him, but during the campaign he became a candidate for Governor, with one of the Livingstons as his competitor. Burr was about starting on his expedition to the Southwest. He hated the Livingstons, who were aristocratic, but he hated the Clintons more. He had many friends in the State, and was yet the idol of Tammany. The race for Governor was exceedingly close, and whoever received the secret influence of Burr was certain of success. Burr gave the cue to Tammany, and the society supported Livingston, who was elected. Everything appeared dark and gloomy in the Clinton household. Had he been elected, he would certainly have succeeded Jefferson as President. It was universally thought that he was finally shelved, but such an opinion was wide of the truth. There was a man of boundless resources, and the idol of a great party. Strictly speaking, there was but one party in the State—the Republican, one faction of which adhered to Clinton, the other to Tammany. The Federal party had buried its fortunes in the grave of its great creator and leader, Alexander Hamilton.

At this juncture a fortunate circumstance gave Clinton an opportunity to become a power in the State. He was still Mayor of New York and a Senator in the Legislature. The Lieutenant-Governor died, and Clinton had sufficient influence in the Senate to secure the succession to himself, with a very considerable patronage that attached to the office. He was himself again, and he continued to wage war on Tammany and the Livingstons as relentlessly as Hannibal waged war against Rome, and with success as varied as attended the combatants in the war of the Spanish Succession. Jefferson desired that Madison should succeed him as President. Clinton hated the "Virginia dynasty" almost

as much as he hated Tammany and the Livingstons. Jefferson knew that unless the Clintons supported Madison, who was already assured of the endorsement of the congressional caucus, he could not be elected; so a peace was patched up by continuing old George Clinton on the ticket for Vice-President, and DeWitt was permitted to name the Governor of New York. His choice fell on Daniel Tompkins, and all was smooth sailing, but Madison knew that DeWitt had but one consuming ambition, and that was to be President, and if he had possessed the virtue of patience, and smiled upon his enemies, he would have been chosen in 1808. In order to exasperate him and drive him into indiscretions, Madison, who was no mean politician, began to coquet with Tammany as soon as he was inaugurated. Tompkins soon deserted Clinton and adhered to the President. DeWitt found himself again battling singly and alone against the Federal Administration, the State Administration and Tammany. He fought a noble battle, and had he been half as great as a politician as he was, he could not have been defeated. He could fight, but he could not conciliate, and he soon showed his teeth to his enemies. He announced that he was a candidate for President in 1812, and notwithstanding he was ignored by the caucus, he made the race and was overthrown. Again it was thought he was crushed, but in a short time he was more powerful than ever. The war with Great Britain ensued, and all the factions were united against the foreign foe. But, after peace was declared, the old fight between the factions began again.

I will continue this article in the next week's TIMES by introducing Martin Van Buren, the Cagliostro of American politics, for it was at this time that he appeared upon the stage.

SIDE REMARKS.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding finely."
The free-trade mill will grind faster
The price of misery and disaster,
And, through the mill of the Master,
Will pulverize Grover next fall.

That in connection with the investigation of the management of the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum there has been a prodigious amount of lying, no one will deny. To the impartial sinner, who followeth not the footsteps of either the Pope or Martin Luther, the results must of necessity be unsatisfactory, because it will ever be a mooted question whether the boys got, instead of healthy food and clean raiment, an unmerciful whipping, or if, after the days' notice of intention to investigate, there was a hurried change in the programme, resulting in a plentiful supply of good food, clean linen and finetooth combs.

The findings are adverse Pixley will smile and Father Scanlan will set up the cry of knowing persecution; but if the decision be favorable then Father Scanlan will smile and Pixley will anoint his pen with gall. But the public will hardly know the truth to which it is entitled. For his wisdom, shown in the publication of intention, Mr. Maslin has clearly earned the thanks of the people of the State; and ought, moreover, to receive, as a fitting reward, a medal cut from the largest side of sole-leather, that the ears of the unweary common impressed, shall be of becoming size.

So few are the opportunities for truthfully praising the policy of Democratic office-holders that it is a genuine gratification to be able to break the monotony of deserved condemnation, and in the present case say a good word for Messrs. Workman and Humphreys. It is an honor to these gentlemen that they have avoided the filthy pool wherein floats the party "machines," and kept their feet in the path of official rectitude. For every one enemy they will make, in the faithful discharge of their duties, there shall come the friendship and support of two decent men.

The sensible people composing the majority in this community do not ask that the public be cut off from the enjoyment of an occasional soft toddy, but they do demand that the "dives," which are the natural crime centers, shall be suppressed. There are those here who have been familiar figures in the various mining towns of the Pacific Slope for the past 20 years; who are honest and honorable in their deals and dealings, and who are as true as the political world, that one almost wonders why they vote the Democratic ticket. These few must feel oppressed with a sense of loneliness, for the aftermath of the "profession" are a scrubby set, who take naturally to bunco, thimble-rigging, and like party mobbing. While this good work of social purification is going on, it is to be hoped renewed efforts will be made to find a way of ridding the town of that herd of unnameable miscreants who thrive as the stipendiary of a fallen woman. It needed no prophet to foretell that there would be made to shield the evil-doers. When in a public resort, where nightly congregate all that is vile and dissolute and criminal within the city, the election of certain of our officials to the office of Mayor and City Clerk, it is fair to assume that they knew the kind of tree they were barking up.

Go on, gentlemen; the people will sustain you in spite of the bleating of the "lambs" and "my pappah" and its convenient glossograph. The recent scare, as news from Abbeville, S. C., to the effect that Judge Kershaw had, contrary to all precedent, refused to accept bail on behalf of a white man who had killed a negro, recalls an interesting fact connected with the rebellion. Abbeville is a quiet little town of about 1200 inhabitants, is the seat of Abbeville county, and justly boasts of having the *crème de la crème* of the South Carolina aristocracy.

At the head of the main street stands the handsome residence of Maj. Burr, upon whose drawing-room table was written the original draft of the ordinance of secession, and around which were seated Davis and his staff when he held the last council of war in the evening preceding the day on which Jeff donned the historical petticoat, and skipped down the Dallas ferry road and thence into Georgia.

Ipse Dixit.

President Cleveland is now "an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid." The foregoing is a true statement of his position is taken from his letter of acceptance four years ago.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

HOW THE QUEEN CITY IMPRESSES A STRANGER.

Justice Stanley Matthews' Career—A Lawyer of Wonderful Success—The Vice-Presidential Nomination and "Old Snuff."

CINCINNATI, June 11.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The Queen City was filled with visiting Elks this week. She gave them a grand reception, and they were immensely gratified. Eager for an interview, we plied one of them as follows:

"How does this city compare with other American cities? Does it hold its own?"

"Cincinnati is in many respects the most complete and agreeable of all the cities in the country, not to say the West. It is the only first-class western city, where the men of business have cultivated their minds and tastes and will treat you at their clubs and in houses without introducing business and all. It is offensive to a gentleman to be perpetually talking commerce to him, not merely at his business and in the street and on 'Change, but at his house. There you expect to find some kind of

SOCIAL CIVILIZATION

adhering to him. In Cincinnati you find it on every hand. The successful men there are cultivated men, understand their books and engravings, have as good a home flavor as any of the oldest communities of the world, and their collections in Cincinnati illustrate all this. They have one of the best art institutions, and schools that can be found; I do not except Europe. It is just as great in commerce as any of these newer cities, together with the additional character of refined homes, qualified men and women and household treasures. Better Cincinnati is being rapidly improved. The destruction of her courthouse by rioters, which seemed to many people to mark a condition of barbarism, was probably the turning point in her history. From that time to this there has been a marked improvement. Now even New York has surroundings on the heights so thick and complete. She has the best manufacturing plant in all the West. About everything is made in Cincinnati, old and new, hand made and machine made.

THIS WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

Stanley Matthews' daughter was married to James Harlan Cleveland, nephew of Justice Harlan. The dispatches which made us acquainted with the circumstance added to the announcement the fact that the two eminent families had been united. There is such a thing as living in a city with a man of whom a great deal is known generally, but whom it seems to know nothing in particular. Such a man is Stanley Matthews, now of Washington, D. C. Once fully determined to get some particulars of the life of this Justice of the Supreme Court, the task became comparatively easy. If you know where to look, you may always find dozens of old citizens who know everything, and who are willing to give their knowledge to anybody who will condescend to listen. Said one of these: "Stanley Matthews, eh? Well, take him as you find him, for instance. He wasn't a volunteer, but he made a good colonel for the Fifty-first Volunteers, and was, in fact, brigade commander in Van Cleve's division. Matthews was probably led into the war by his antagonism to slavery, and it is quite natural that a man of his parts should chafe under the petty tyrannies of martinet brigadiers. He graduated at Kenyon College with high honors, and while reading law at Cincinnati, along with his law studies, he took a course in the academy in Maury county, Tenn., where he courted and married his first wife, a Miss Mary Black, daughter of a clergyman; helped edit the Columbia Democrat, and got away with enough Tennessee bar to secure admission to the Tennessee bar.

MATTHEWS WAS A DEMOCRAT almost clear up to the war. But his two years' close observation of the peculiar institution changed his ideas, and after he got back to Ohio, and had been admitted to practice in this State, he took a hand editing the Cincinnati Daily Herald, an abolitionist daily which gave him prominence and popularity enough to get him into the Ohio House of Representatives as a clerk. One term of this satisfied him, and between that and the war he was United States District Attorney. His war experience was obtained between 1861 and 1863, when he resigned to go upon the Supreme Court bench of the city. He only served a year and then resumed practice, and from this time till 1876 made more money than any three lawyers in Cincinnati. He won the \$100,000 injunction case of Bryant Walker against the city; beat the gas monopoly, and like a lawyer, sought in which that corner he sought a refuge in all illuminating privileges and franchises for its exclusive use for time and eternity; defended the insurance companies successfully in \$200,000 worth of damage suits caused by the collision of the American and United States of the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company's line; got the Kentucky Court of Appeals to set aside the sale of the Kentucky Central road to its master, Bowler; won \$500,000 from a Tennessee bond suit for the new bondholders; made the Indiana Central live up to the terms of its lease with the Pan Handle, and so on, ad infinitum.

"He gave the Bounding Banning A CLOSE SCRATCH FOR CONGRESS in 1876, and would probably have been there today—Banning had only 100 majority, and Matthews was fixing to contest—only the Hayes and Tilden contest absorbed his attention, and of course, a political poodle like the Second District wasn't game for his gun then. That argument of his before the Electoral Commission was the direct cause of his nomination as United States Senator, and secondarily the elevation to the United States. I wonder if Matthews ever regrets that Hen Banning beat him? That was a small pebble in his great career, but it turned his life into a new channel. His fitness for the Supreme Bench might probably have been recognized without any intervention on the part of fate, but you can't tell; 'pears like the prizes in the lottery of politics have a provoking affinity for men who don't know how or won't use 'em properly.'"

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION is over—and Judge Thurman is in still some old-fashioned Democracy into the ticket? Well, in other words, the ticket is to be won? Was it?

And such a success of a skimbable stake that that platform presents in the way of the tariff! Although we here in Ohio love the old Roman, we can't help but smile at the roundabout way he is being obliged to take to get to that

Senate whose doors have hitherto been barred to him by the Coal Oil clique, presided over by Senator Henry Boodie Payne. Poor fellow, with all circumstances he still won't get there. But no notion can help but be proud of "Old Snuff"—that is, when he is in good company. He is interesting. I don't know that I could serve my readers better than by noting here a few remarks made on his youth by his life-long friend and ally, Alfred Yaples. Speaking of him the Judge said: "He was then a small boy with what poets in pantalons would denominate flaxen hair, and versifiers in crinoline golden locks, but what Gov. Allen and common people call a towhead. His mother was drilling him in his French lessons. She continued to superintend his education, directing his reading of authors even after he left the old Chillicothe Academy, a private institution, and she was the only one who ever attended until his admission to the bar. While attending the academy Thurman's classmates and intimates were sent away to college. He could not go, for not only did his parents find themselves without the means to send him, but he required his exertions for their own support and the support of his sisters, a duty which he cheerfully and efficiently rendered, remaining single and at home for more than nine years after his admission to the bar, giving a large part of his earnings towards the support of his parents and sisters. "The day his school companions mounted the stage and went away to college

HE WAS SEIZED WITH DESPAIR.

Sick at heart, he sought the old Presbyterian burying-ground, and laid down on a flat tomb and wept. The thought that his tears were vain and idle came to him with force. He told his sorrows to a friend who chanced to be wandering among the graves, and closed his recital with the significant remark: "If my schoolfellows come home, they will have learned more than I have, they must work for it." A number of persons now well advanced in years, told me when I was last in Chillicothe, that the studious habits of young Thurman was a matter of town talk. And it recalled the light we have often seen burning in his room at 4 o'clock in the morning. Judge Thurman still retains his old habits, and it is quite the common thing for him to be up late as 2 o'clock.

FRESH LITERATURE.

THE BROWNSTONE BOY. By WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS. New York: Cassell & Co.

This little volume, in paper cover, is one of Cassell's Sunshine Series of fiction issued weekly. "The Brownstone Boy" is the first of a number of short stories which the volume contains. It gives a glimpse of a reckless and worthless life, which is thrown away in the evasion of the more serious and responsible duties of life. The story, as told, has its moral, yet it is not the kind of literature which is particularly elevating or profitable to read. The literary world is hardly richer for this added volume.

TWO MEN, a Novel, By ELIZABETH STODARD. Revised Edition. Cassell & Co., New York.

This volume is another of the Weekly Sunshine Series, published in most convenient form. Its typography is excellent. Of this volume Edmund C. Stedman writes:

"The human elements of the present novel seem the more notable for its narrow limits, and for the smallness of the stage on which tragedy and comedy are set forth. Its personages are sharply outlined; their play of thought and passion is the more intense for an atmosphere of repression, the Puritanical, tempered by free ocean winds, breathing which many a manly Osmond Parke must needs be a rover and cosmopolite. How vividly, as the story goes on, each figure lives, moves and has its being—Sarah, the typical woman of her race, whose indomitable negative force keeps all the small circle of her own will—Guth and Elsa, the family 'help,' faithful as Greek choruses—the winning, selfish, sensuous, irresolute Osmond Parke—the wholesome and handsome Theresa—the perfect womanhood—the provincial village folk—among all, over all, the grim form and visage of the heroic carpenter, Jason Anster, the down east village Lincoln of our tale."

What an experience it is to get behind the scenes of every-day life, and study the real life of the human soul.

A TREATISE ON CITRUS CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA. By B. W. LELAND. Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture. State printing office.

This is a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages, presenting in concise form a list of varieties of oranges, lemons and limes, with a discriminating estimate of the merits of each. It also contains a treatise on propagating, planting, pruning, caring for trees, picking and shipping fruit, etc. It is a valuable work to place in the hands of a new beginner in orange-growing, and Mr. Leland (who, by the way, is a Los Angeles man) has done his best in its preparation. The work is beautifully illustrated and contains all that may be required in the way of technical information.

Magazines. The Wide Awake.—This delightful young folks' magazine is always as welcome to our household as a breath of June filled with the perfume of roses. The June number is unusually full of good things, and the boy or girl looking at its table of contents will be filled with a sense of content at the charming variety presented by "Eunonia's Boys, and How They Kept House," is a perfect picture of what boys' experience under such circumstances would be likely to be. The witches of olden time are brought back into the light of today by Edward Everett Hale in his first chapters of "The Story of Boston Common." Altogether delightful is the historic field to which Amanda B. Harris takes us in "The Wild White Cattle of England." There they are, pictured in the lush grasses and we fancy that we catch a breath of the clover's sweetness. Then there is the story of "The Red, Red Copper," and all about "Our Asiatic Cousins, the Arabs," and the usual number of poems and general articles, enough to please the varied tastes of the young folks who feel that life would hardly be complete without the monthly visit of the Wide Awake. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

Table Talk for June shows marked improvements over the previous numbers. It comes out with a new cover, new type and enlarged pages, while the contents, which consist entirely of original matter written expressly for the magazine, are of such a standard and character as cannot fail to fasten the attention of the general reader, whether man or woman, boy or girl, will be sure to find there something entertaining and instructive. Published by the Table Talk Publishing Company, 402, 404, 406 Race street, Philadelphia; \$1 a year, 10 cents a single copy.

What He Will Think. Ohio State Journal.

It is well known that Cleveland has the most intense hatred for Gov. For-

aker for interfering with his attempted return of the rebel flags, and for removing the epidemics from his huge carcass for going on a fishing excursion Decoration day. That is the milk in the cocoanut in relation to the Old Roman's nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He thinks to make Ohio a doubtful State, to get even with the Governor, but when Dan Lamont reads the returns from the Buckeye State to him next November he will think the Bogardus kicker has been strengthened by a charge of dynamite.

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this, ask a doctor, and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Canned Lunch Goods. Of A-1 quality now come in well for summer use. At H. J. Jern's 38 and 40 North Spring street.

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When you want a good lunch at a reasonable price, go to Spence's, 46 South Spring st.

Hotels and Summer Resorts.

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CATALINA ISLAND. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The finest bathing, fishing, sunning and boating resort on the coast. Yacht moorings, tennis courts, hotel every day for fishing grounds; bait, etc., on board. Horses furnished for mountain excursions. Tennis supplied by the management for those wishing to camp. Those having tents are invited to bring them and camp on the island.

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COWLEY & BAKER, Props. J. E. AULL, Manager.

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Sale Peremptory and Without Reserve

ON—

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Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Sale to continue until stock is closed out.

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This brand is made from carefully selected leaf, and is incomparably the best.

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SOME WOMEN'S WAYS OF DOING THINGS.

Tapioca Pudding.—Three pints sweet

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CALIFORNIA SAUCES
The Best in the World.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

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The Times.
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President and Bus. Manager.
W. M. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

THE TIMES has a larger bona-fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

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214

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The following machinery and materials, being no longer required for use in this office, are offered for sale:

(1) A Campbell two-revolution, single-cylinder newspaper press, in good order; size suitable for a six-column quarto or a nine-column folio paper.

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Our Shotgun Campaign.
A fresh lot of "weapons" has been ordered by telegraph, to meet orders for the Mirror Premium Shotgun. The campaign has opened. If you want to enlist, apply at the recruiting office, Times Building.

Our Premium Organ.
Ladies and others desiring to inspect and test the "Mirror" Premium Organ are invited to call at the Times Building, second floor, where a good opportunity will be given in a quiet room for that purpose.

THE TIMES business office will be open to the public every night until 10 o'clock.

THE TIMES Branch Office in Pasadena is located at Beardsley's stationery store, 264 East Colorado street, where advertisements and subscriptions will be received by A. A. Sparks.

The importance of natural gas may be estimated from the fact that in Pittsburgh it has supplanted the use of 80,000 tons of coal per day.

The action of Gov. Foraker in throwing over Senator Sherman at so early a stage of the fight, and while the Senator's chances were very good, has caused much surprise and unfavorable comment among those who believed that Mr. Foraker would be among the last to stand by the Senator's colors, and has lent renewed strength to the reports which were abroad regarding the sincerity of his attitude toward Senator Sherman. In marked and pleasant contrast to this action is the manly stand taken by McKinley, who, as one person expressed it, "would rather be carried home dead" than be found disloyal to his leader.

We must bear in mind the fact that the Republicans will have to work hard and harmoniously to win this time. With the principle we represent there should be no doubt of ultimate victory, and will not be, provided we do not play into the hands of the enemy. The opposition party is in possession, and will use every advantage arising from possession to retain their position. We must do better than we did four years ago. We must replace the vacancies caused by desertions to the Prohibitionists and Mugwumps. To do this, we must select a candidate who can harmonize all elements of the Republican party and enable us to poll our full strength. The cool-headed and patriotic among the statesmen at Chicago undoubtedly realize these facts and will do their best to secure the choice of such a man. All true Republicans will fervently wish this success. This is not a time when the party can stand safely aloof personal feeling to obtain expression in the choice of a leader for the Republican hosts.

One of the departments which the Democratic Administration has badly mismanaged is the weather bureau, which began operations in 1870, on an appropriation of \$15,000. The cost of the service has risen to \$900,000 a year, but the value of the "indications" has fallen off in an inverse ratio. "The percentage of accuracy claimed by the department has fallen from 80 to 74 per cent. No indication whatever was made of the great blizzard last March. Gen. Greeley admits this falling off in accuracy and consequent usefulness, but claims that the blame does not lie at his door. Under a perversion of the law, civilians have been enlisted as privates, promoted the same day to be sergeants, commissioned the next day to be second lieutenants and sent into the Signal Corps without examination of any kind to take the place of experienced men who have been crowded out. Perhaps this peculiar variety of Civil Service reform accounts for the remarkable reports which emanate from the Sacramento office.

POINTS OF THE MORNING NEWS

The outlook at Chicago for the convention today...The Blaine still broken...Sherman in the field still and gaining ground...Stage robbed in Idaho...Secretary Fairchild protests against the criticisms of civil service reformers...Gen. Sheridan to be removed to the seashore...Intensely hot weather in the East...Prince Bismarck's speech to the Bundesrath...French and German students to fight a duel...Trouble in Korea...Fire at San Francisco...Death of a noted Indian chief near Tacoma, Wash...Signal Service cron bulletin and special reports from Colorado...Escape of a Folsom convict...A murderer arrested at San Marcial, N. M...Yesterday's base-ball games...A Buffalo man's terrible fall from a steeple...Emperor Frederick's formal entry into Berlin...Six members of a yachting party drowned near Newark, N. J...Accidental fatal shooting at Sacramento...Two persons drowned by a yacht upsetting in Boston harbor...A church struck by lightning at Wilkesbarre, Pa...A Chinese passenger boat attacked by pirates...The United States Consul at Batavia on trial for forgery.

The Convention—A Revulsion of Feeling.

On Saturday night, as noticed in yesterday's TIMES, a feeling of indignation had commenced to spread among the followers of the various candidates at Chicago, caused by the tactics of the Blaine boomers. Yesterday, after further reflection, this feeling became the prominent one and was the chief subject of discussion. The friends of those candidates who had been presented to the convention in good faith, on the understanding that Blaine was not a candidate, began to realize that certain men, pretending to represent Blaine, had determined to systematically prevent the nomination of any other candidate, and thus create an artificial deadlock.

The first decided statement amidst this sea of doubt came from a gentleman empowered to speak for Blaine, who, on being shown the programme of the Blaine boomers, said decisively: "This thing must come to a stop!" He added that Blaine would not accept a nomination obtained by drawing delegates from other candidates in order to defeat them. Elkins & Co. were forced to admit the truth of this, and seem now to have bent their energies toward inducing the anti-Blaine element to concentrate on a dark horse, whom they could more easily dispose of than the field of regular candidates. A number of dispatches, other than those from Elkins & Co., have been sent to Blaine, explaining the situation, and it is expected that a dispatch will be received from him today, requesting his friends to desist from voting for him. On the other hand, it is asserted that Elkins & Co. have telegraphed him not to reply, in order that they may continue to have it believed that he will accept the nomination. Whether this rumor is true or not, the mere fact that it is extensively believed shows to what an extent this unworthy—this audacious—this most discreditable piece of jugglery is being carried by these political fakirs, who are willing—nay, anxious—to prostitute the principles and traditions of the Republican party, and to sacrifice its interests in order to answer their own dispicable personal ends. Most fortunately for the honor of the grand old party, the delegates have been aroused to the true import of these machinations, a spirit of honest and determined indignation exists and the fuse has been drawn from the bomb which was to have been exploded in the convention hall. Alarmed by this unexpected impediment to the success of their scheme the boomers held a caucus last night, after which Elkins caused himself to be interviewed, requesting particularly that his statements be given authoritatively as from friends of Mr. Blaine. He now says that before Blaine is presented the consent of four leading candidates will first be obtained. In view of the well-known tactics of the speaker and the pressure which induced it, the statement must be taken with a considerable amount of salt.

The situation now is this: Five candidates are in the field—Sherman, Harrison, Gresham, Allison and Alger, also, possibly, McKinley—and will be supported strongly by their friends this morning. The sub-committee of the conference committee declined to recommend any one candidate upon whom to concentrate, and the fight will therefore proceed, with each candidate standing upon his merits. Blaine is practically out of the field as a probable recipient of the nomination, although he—or rather, his pretended friends—may still be felt in the convention as obstructionists. John Sherman is now more decidedly in the lead than ever. He has withdrawn his conditional withdrawal; Foraker has attempted to explain away his sudden backdown; the Ohio delegation will vote solid for Sherman, and it is reported that New York will cast its vote for him on the second, if not on the first ballot today.

Thus the clouds of doubt and double dealing roll away; American manhood, dignity and patriotism assert themselves, and the Republican National Convention enters upon its second week's labors with the prospect of a speedy and happy solution of the question of nominating—and consequently electing—a President, who shall preside over the destinies of this great country during four years, which promise to show more progress and prosperity than the United States has ever known.

Free Trade and Protection in British Colonies.

As is well known nearly all utterances in Great Britain and her colonies are in favor of free trade. Not that there is not a sentiment opposed to it, but anti-free trade views are seldom allowed expression in the leading English journals. An interesting exception to this rule is a report of a paper read before the Society of Arts in London by Mr. Buchanan, a justice of the peace in New South Wales, Australia, in which a contrast was presented between that colony, the most thoroughly free trade, and Victoria, the most thoroughly protective of the

Australian colonies. The contrast is very interesting to Americans at this juncture.

Mr. Buchanan, in his paper, draws attention to the fact that in New South Wales only the ruder class of manufactures, such as brick-making, saw mills and flour mills flourish; all those of a character requiring really skilled mechanics and delicate machinery having no footing, nor can they, until some stimulus is given to capital in this direction. As a result of this, the youth—both boys and girls—of Sydney have little useful employment. The reverse is the case in Victoria. There, under a protective policy, the youths are fully employed in manufacturing industries or the fine arts. Engineering, steam and many of the finer sorts of iron work are carried out with credit to the country. The New South Wales stations are supplied with their work machinery from Victoria, all the efforts of the former country being confined to the fostering of a mercantile agency business, with a view of a large shipping trade. For one factory in Sydney there are ten in Melbourne. The deficit in the New South Wales revenue at the beginning of the year was \$13,000,000. A year ago over 2000 men were employed there on relief works at 93 cents a day. On the other hand, Victoria has an annual surplus.

On the following day at a meeting of the same society Edward Jones, a mining engineer from South Africa, said: "There is to be found in Victoria a greater equipoise of social forces than in South Africa, where we go to the other extreme, and I very much doubt whether we shall ever secure such equipoise until we adopt the policy which has made Victoria and Canada as great as they are today. It is a confession which a member of the Cobden Club, so great to be reluctant to make, and it is with regret that I have to make it; but I think considerable advances have in quite recent years been made in South Africa in the direction of protection."

Such examples of the working of the two systems in young countries, which resemble the United States in being comparatively thinly populated, but fertile in undeveloped resources, are very instructive to us, who are entering upon a contest for the maintenance of a system to which is due much of that phenomenal prosperity which we enjoy. Similar experience to that reported from Australia and South Africa may be seen everywhere, when a country with high interest and wages seeks to compete even-handed with the manufacturers of a country with low interest, cheap labor and old established manufactures. With free trade, only the coarser trades and those which are absolutely protected by their position flourish, unless labor is willing to accept semi-starvation wages.

Let us be warned by these examples of countries which we are accustomed to consider as behind us in civilization and enlightenment. Let us not march backward and adopt a system which other communities are relinquishing as dangerous and suicidal.

THE Chicago Tribune has done much to injure the cause of its protégé, Judge Gresham, by the indiscreet manner in which it has sought to belittle the claims and merits of other candidates. A copy of that journal just received is about equally divided between fulsome laudation of Gresham and depreciation of Sherman, Harrison and other aspirants for the nomination. In the following paragraph it goes so far as to declare that any journal which opposes Gresham is in favor of Cleveland:

"The delegates now in Chicago can tell which newspapers desire the election or defeat of Cleveland by their position on the candidacy of Gresham. The papers opposing Gresham desire the election of Cleveland, and the intensity with which they are fighting him is the exact degree of their anxiety for Cleveland's election and retention of power four years longer."

Judge Gresham has undoubtedly to thank the Tribune and other ill-advised supporters of that stripe for much of the weakness exhibited by him in the balloting.

A EUROPEAN dispatch intimates that Mrs. Blaine has said that her husband would accept the nomination, if unanimous. The public is also informed that a written question was put to Mr. Blaine, asking whether he would accept, and stating that silence would be interpreted in the affirmative, to which question no reply was made. We believe that we may safely assert that a majority of the American public, including many warm admirers of Mr. Blaine, are becoming somewhat weary of this continued discussion as to whether he might, could or would accept a nomination which every Republican citizen considers the greatest honor that can be paid to a man in this country. Such a course of procedure is undignified, un-American and unprecedented.

THE Minneapolis Tribune very truly says:

"Among the candidates for the Presidential nomination, John Sherman is unquestionably regarded as the safest by a great majority of voters, whether Republicans or Democrats. Business men would look upon his inauguration as President with a feeling of confidence and security, and everybody, regardless of party affiliation, would admit that with John Sherman in the Presidential chair the country would not be committed to a dangerous, ill-advised, un-American policy."

A FACT that is likely to hasten the close of the convention is that many of the delegates, who did not anticipate so long a session, are getting broke.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Assay of Visalia are in Jan. 30.

Miss Sarah Coleman of Grass Valley has started for Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Winfield of Los Angeles has been visiting friends in St. Helena.

A. T. Hatch, the Solano county fruit-grower, is in Chicago on business.

Gen. W. H. Dimond, who was in New York last recently, is now in Chicago.

Miss Frances Tarpey of San Francisco is visiting relatives and friends in Stockton.

John B. Ogier of San José is spending the summer at the Hollister ranch in Santa Barbara county.

BRUSH AND EASEL.

A beautiful picture is but one form of poetry. The true artist has the poetic instinct which gives voice to the transcendent harmony of colors, of outline and perspective, instead of written language. The feelings inspired by a rare painting and a fine poem are not dissimilar. The picture and the poem are but different forms of expression for those emotions which the sublime and the beautiful enkindle. On Saturday I dropped in for a few moments to see the paintings displayed at Shevard's by J. Hardwick Lewis, the English artist, who was for a long time professor of drawing at the London University College School, but for the past two years and a half a resident of this section. Mr. Lewis has at present two oil paintings of Switzerland's Trail and Camp in the London Academy of Art Exhibition, which were painted at the same time as the ones now on exhibition, out of which number there was only wall space for 1500, including his two, of this most picturesque region in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

It was a delightful hour that I spent with the artist, and very greatly attracted by many of his pictures on exhibition, of which, however, space will allow me to designate but a few.

First of all was a masterly creation, painted in oil, entitled "A Storm in the Sierra Madre." The total ensemble of the picture is most strikingly effective. The view, seized by the artist in a sublimely grand. In the background is the vast purple uplift of the mountain wall, shadowed by the overhanging clouds. The purple tints reflect the darkness of the sweeping tempest. The artist's power of color is most fully shown. What a force of tempest is in the sky! How the gray clouds drop their white weight of falling snow upon the storm-wrapped summits! The sunken clouds palpitate with the white breath of the storm. The wind stirs them, and they are rolled up into billowy masses. You almost feel the mighty forces stirring within their deep bosoms. They are alive with electric strength. The snow-crowns the highest peaks of the range like the visible mantle of the storm. How the soft lights and the deep shadows mingle on the mountain sides! How purple the more distant heights! How grand the nearer ones with their garb of chapparal. Winter upon the Sierra tops, and autumn in the valleys, and slumbering warm and beautiful in the valley. For strength of color, largeness of composition, and marvelous cloud effects the picture could hardly be excelled.

Another charming painting is "The Last Glen on Rose Peak," Switzerland. In this the artist's skill as a colorist is strikingly revealed. The picture is a magnificent mountain view. The lower world is all shut out and the gaze stands amid the mighty upthrust of giant peaks. The sky, dimly veiled of purpling mist is creeping up the mountain sides, and into gorge and cañon, but the glorious, golden gleam of the sinking sun transfigures the summits of the towering peaks. How the lights glow! How warm their rosy splendor! Day sits for the moment on the mountain tops, and the sunbeams of Night are slowly creeping upward wrapped in darkening shadows. Dark is the purple in mountain gorges, deep and vast are the rock-walled cañons. The tall trees show but a fringe of the tops of their branches above the cañon's upper lip. On the ledges sloping to the west fall the warm pinkish lights of sunset. You are alone with God and Nature amid the silence of His mountain temple.

THE Sierra Madre Ranch of W. A. Spalding, the most attractive picture of great scope of perspective and rich in coloring. It is far up the sloping foothills and overlooks Monrovia and a portion of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. There is a wide sweep of valley, of sky, snow-clad peaks, and background of blue mountains. The pretty home is in the midst of a garden-like expanse, fronted with an orange grove and green circling hedges. The broad banana leaves catch the dropping sunshine; flowers show their bright colors and the tall grasses wave their cool shadows on well-tilled soil. In the far distance beyond the smiling plain the snow-clad peak of San Jacinto rears its lofty crest, while the encircling mountains lift an impassable wall and the soft glow of the sunshine floods the quiet valley. Mr. Lewis proposes to make a specialty of painting home pictures. Among other things he has painted a picture which attracted my attention was a portrait of the artist's little son, which tells a story of gladness and of life. This is a picture of a child, and the shading are noticeably fine.

"Kenilworth Castle, England, at Sunset," is remarkable for its beauty of sky and the deep, shadow-hung water, the warm sunset glow upon the castle's walls, the foliage of the trees holding the softened rays, and the tender lights showing through their leafy windows.

There are many other pictures of equal merit, but space will not admit of their description. The public must see these paintings to justly appreciate them.

E. A. O.

Trout by the Score.

[Pomona Progress.]
Trout-fishing in San Antonio Cañon is said by the older fishermen in this locality to be better than at any time in three or four years, and a number of our amateur fishermen are getting their hooks and lines ready in greedy expectation of hauling trout from the cañon where there were very few last year. They can get trout from business. Several interesting stories of unusually large catches of fish in the cañon are told this season. Ten days ago Johnny Ellwood, son of A. M. Ellwood of Los Angeles, and a good angler, was out with a captain between 7 a.m. and noon 75 mountain trout, the weight of which were 31 pounds. Last Wednesday Daniel Wilmot of Pomona caught over 90 trout in the cañon, and the next day Miss Annie Munson of Pasadena, who is camping with a party at the cañon, caught over 70 trout, several of which weighed nine and 10 ounces each.

A Lively Corpse.
[Pomona Progress.]
Let any one who thinks the boom of this region is flat go down to Los Angeles, walk about that city and see the tens of thousands of dollars that are being invested in buildings and improvements every week this season. There are none of the Pomona people who return from a visit to Los Angeles who do not express surprise at the work of improvements that are going on there constantly.

Dust at Long Beach.
[Long Beach Journal.]
The dusty condition of our streets is being much commented on by visitors, and the authorities should take the matter in hand at once. The amount of the cut leading to the beach is really a disgrace. If the water supply is inadequate, the company should be compelled to increase their service. Their present revenue, we understand, is given to justify the laying of larger mains.

AMUSEMENTS.

TURNER HALL.—Tonight the comedians Barry & Fay begin a week of their own peculiar farces at Turner hall. The new play "Fitzgerald" will be given for the first nights of the week.

AT THE PAVILION.—Tonight will be given "Patience," on Tuesday night "The Masquerade," and on Friday night "The Athlete."

EASTERN NEWS.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Excursion.

Six Persons Drowned by the Capsizing of a Yacht.

Gen. Sheridan to Be Soon Removed to the Seashore.

Fairchild Complains Bitterly of His Treatment at the Hands of Civil Service Reformers.

A Buffalo Man's Feisty Reply to a Colorado Rail Road.

By Telegraph to the Times.

NEWARK (N. J.), June 24.—[By the Associated Press.] A party of 16 ladies and gentlemen hired the steam yacht Olivette and left this city at 8 o'clock last night. It being flood tide, the jetty at the mouth of the bay was covered with water. The pilot had scarcely got his bearings, when he heard a sharp grating sound, and realizing that he was on the jetty, stopped the engine. Several of the male passengers jumped overboard on the jetty, and on doing so, the boat lurched and slid off into deep water. The girls then made a rush for the side of the boat. This caused her to keel over suddenly, and in a second she turned bottom side up. The air was immediately filled with screams for help from a score of persons struggling for their lives in the water. The cries were heard at Greenville and other points on the bay, and the rescuers soon went to the scene of the accident. But when the boats arrived it was found that all of the party had been swept away and drowned. The names of the lost were Louis Groff, aged 30; Gustie Lutz, 20; Lizette Collins, 33; Minnie Burger, 19; Gustie Weber, 19, and the 12-year-old son of Christopher, one of the rescued, was enraged to be married to Annie Erick. Early this morning a crowd of people, including relatives and friends of the lost, left the city to aid in the search for bodies. Only one body was recovered, that of Annie Erick, which was found by the father of Minnie Burger, another victim.

LATER.—The bodies of young Groff and the five girls were discovered late tonight. The remains were placed in the hands of the coroner, and the bodies of the other victims were placed in the hands of the coroner. A sweeping investigation will be made by the coroner. The news of the accident caused a great deal of excitement, and thousands of people flocked to the scene during the day.

ANOTHER YACHT UPSET.
BOSTON, June 24.—Last night's storm overturned the sloop Millie, in the cabin of which were John J. Gamon, Mrs. Catherine T. Tripp, aged 65, and her little niece, Katie T. Tripp. Gamon, when taken from the water, was alive. The body of Mrs. Tripp was found near the yacht. The body of the little one is supposed to be still in the cabin of the overturned boat.

FAIRCHILD'S COMPLAINT.
He thinks the Civil Service Reformers judge Him Unjustly.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Fairchild has written a long letter to George William Curtis, president of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, protesting against the latter's editorial criticisms in the Nation of the question of removal from the New York custom-house. The Secretary declares that he did only his duty in removing certain persons in connection with sugar appraisements, and points to the fact that since these removals the Government has collected \$80 a day in New York more on sugar than it did before. He also points out that the Secretary of the Treasury only is accountable for the removal of the kind mentioned, and he has nobody else, Congressmen or politicians, to divide the blame with him. The Secretary says, in conclusion:

"I hope these facts are sufficient to convince unprejudiced and fair-minded people that, knowingly, I have not grievously sinned against the ideas and principles of civil service reform in the new and important work which my faith is by no means lessened, but rather increased by the experience which I have so dearly and sadly bought. I can, therefore, hardly express my surprise when I find myself so bitterly assailed by men of reputed good standing and character for the little beginning which I had made in what seemed to me the direction of my duty."

A FEARFUL FALL.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A STEEP-CLIMBER AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), June 24.—[By the Associated Press.] A week ago a dispute occurred as to the relative heights of the steeples of St. Mary's and St. Michael's Catholic churches. One of the parties to the discussion was Charles Sullivan, and he volunteered to decide it. He was a carpenter and considered himself an expert in building spires. This afternoon he procured a couple of spools of wire, and at 3:10 o'clock went with friends to the man in charge of the bells in the tower of St. Michael's Church, on Washington street, and assured him that he had an order from the church authorities to go into the belfry. The bellman refused to let him go without an order from the priest. While the party were arguing, Sullivan slipped past and climbed out of the tower and to the roof, and the people. He went up rapidly and without obstacle until he nearly reached the foot of the cross at the apex of the tower, when the rod which he held, a leaded distance of 100 feet, making one complete revolution in his descent. He struck the roof with a sound like the report of a gun, breaking through the tin with which the roof is covered. His body lay upon the roof without motion. Aid was called from a neighboring engine-house, and the firemen, by means of an extension ladder, brought the body down, and a patrol wagon took it to the morgue. Death was evidently instantaneous. The victim's neck and back were broken.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Weekly Signal Service Bulletin—A Colorado Report.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—[By the Associated Press.] The signal service crop bulletin for the past week says: "The weather in the grain regions of the Northwest has been generally favorable for growing crops, and conditions are improved in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and Michigan, although heavy local rains in Missouri are reported to have injured wheat and delayed harvesting. An excess of rain is reported from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, which has been unfavorable to the cotton crop. In the west portion of the cotton region less rain and clear weather would doubtless benefit the growing crop, while in the eastern portion the weather has been favorable for all crops. In Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut more rain is needed, while generally throughout the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather has improved crop conditions. Harvesting is in progress. In Tennessee and Kentucky, where the weather is cold, the conditions have been favorable for wheat and corn, but unfavorable for grass."

GEN. SHERIDAN.
Still Doing Well—To Be Removed to the Seashore.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—[By the Associated Press.] Tonight's Sheridan bulletin says: "Gen. Sheridan's condition has continued to improve. The summer heat is, however, beginning to tell upon his strength. It is evidently becoming necessary to consider the question of his removal to an early day to a more favorable locality."

It is believed that Gen. Sheridan will be removed to the seashore during the present week, provided his condition justifies it. Fortresses Monroe or Atlantic City will probably be selected, as most convenient of access.

A Church Struck by Lightning.
WILKESBARRE (Pa.), June 24.—At 9 o'clock this evening another terrible thunderstorm visited this city. A furious gale of wind blew the steam, ironing, signs and porches and blowing down trees and fences. The rainfall was tremendous. A thunderbolt struck the Puritan Congregational Church while services were being held. Many of the audience were startled by the shock. Over a dozen women fainted from fright. A panic ensued, but was allayed by the pastor calling out: "Fear not, you are in God's house." The sacramental wine was used as a restorative.

Clearing-houses Reported.
BOSTON, June 24.—A table, compiled from specialists to the Post, shows that the gross exchanges of leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ending June 23d were \$57,315,753, a decrease of 14.4 per cent from the corresponding week last year.

BASE-BALL.

A Fine Contest at Stockton—Other Games.

STOCKTON, June 24.—By the Associated Press.] The contest between the Stocktons and Pioneers today was very exciting, the fielding being sharp and the hitting strong. Whitehead distinguished himself in the box. The visitors found him for but four singles, while 15 of them were retired on strikes. Stockwell gave him a fine support. A base on balls, a single and an error of Blakiston gave the Pioneers two runs in the first inning, and a single and a sacrifice their third and last run in the ninth. Seina scored the first run in the third inning for the Stocktons, and the latter by a hit by Creaner. As he was stealing second, Hurley threw high to Donahue, and while the second baseman was jumping to reach the ball, Seina slid head first for the bag, his head striking Donahue's feet in such a way as to throw him, and Donahue fell hard on his head, and sustained serious injuries, that rendered him unconscious for two hours. He will be laid up several days. Carroll went to center field, and the Pioneers' game was resumed after half an hour's delay. Seina scored on Pache's sacrifice. In the sixth inning the Stocktons hit Creaner for a home run, and in the third-inning, which with two men going first on balls, netted six runs. Lorrigan scored the eighth and last run in the ninth inning, and the Pioneers won by a score of 10 to 3. Stocktons, 3; Pioneers, 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—At the Halght-street grounds this afternoon the Greenhorns & M. H. H. played a very interesting and well-contested game of base-ball. Nearly ten thousand people were present, and much enthusiasm was displayed. The Greenhorns, who had captured the battery for the Haverlys, Ince had full control of the sphere, and allowed no man to reach first base on called balls. Only six hits were obtained of his delivery, one of which was a three-bagger from the bat of Ryan. For the Greenhorns & M. H. H. Ryan and Lou Hardie performed the base work. Harper gave three men bases on balls, and allowed Powers and Ehrhart to gain their bases by being hit by pitched balls. Barring those misfortunes, his twirling was good. Ten hits were secured of his delivery, two of them being three-baggers, from the bats of Ehrhart and Buckley, and one a two-bagger from the bat of Powers. There was some dissatisfaction at Foreman's umpiring. Score: Haverlys, 4; Greenhorns, 3.

VIOLA, June 24.—The second Southern California league game of base-ball today resulted as follows: Visalia, 11; Fresno, 0.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—The game between the Browns and the Athletics was not played today, owing to muddy grounds.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Brooklyn, 14; Baltimore, 5.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 11.

Pursuing Train-robbers.
BILLSVILLE, June 24.—Four men were arrested today on the charge of being connected with the Northern Pacific robbery. No evidence was found, however. The examination on Monday will probably result in their release. Under Sheriff Hild, who has been on the trail with Sheriff Irvine of Custer county, returned yesterday. He claims that there were only three men. The robbers and posse now have no trace of the train. Big Horn and Tongue rivers, and Irvine himself has taken a stage for Dayton to get in ahead of the robbers. The whole country is on the look-out for them.

The Greeley Fund.
NEW YORK, June 24.—There was but a fair attendance at the concert given in aid of Horace Greeley's fund, the proceeds of the intense heat of the early evening. Among those who occupied boxes was Miss Gabriel Greeley, daughter of the deceased editor.

Very Hot in New York.
NEW YORK, June 24.—For three days the heat has been almost insufferable. The highest thermometer point was reached today, and was 91°. There were four deaths reported from heat. Thirteen prostrations occurred in this city, and 15 in Brooklyn.

The Weather.
SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, June 24.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 62° at 12:07 p.m., 75° at 7:07 p.m., 86°. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.87, 29.87, 29.83. Maximum temperature, 70°; minimum temperature, 61°. Weather, fair.

Escape of a Folsom Convict.
FOLSOM, June 24.—A convict, William J. Brown, escaped yesterday afternoon. He was employed at the time in repairing the prison railroad track. Two shots were fired at him. He is still at large.

Not Much Restriction.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The steamer Gasline left today for San Francisco, with passengers and 1205 in the steerage, 1175 of them being Chinese.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Prince Bismarck's Significant Speech.

Europe's Peace Dependent on Germany's Military Strength.

French Students to Cross Swords with Yonks Over the Line.

A Chinese Passenger Craft Assailed by Pirates—An American Consul in a Bad Light—The Chinese Question Becoming Serious in Japan—Notes.

By Telegraph to the Times.

THE SCHOOLS.

CITIZENS DISSATISFIED WITH THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

Half-day Sessions Are Not Enough—Too Many Teachers Employed—Plans for Improving the System and Giving Better Schools.

The management of the Los Angeles public schools is the source of a good deal of criticism by the taxpayers just now. It is said that nowhere in the land is so much money spent on the schools with so little benefit to the public, and many people are crying out for a remedy for the evil, and asking where the responsibility for the existence of such things lies.

The School Board itself knows that things are all out of order, but where to begin, and how to begin, to patch up the fabric not the wisest of them can tell, and all appeals to them produce nothing. The Superintendent acknowledges himself powerless. What measure of a city's prosperity and advancement her schools are everyone knows, and among the first questions anyone asks of a town is, "How are your schools?" Los Angeles can make but a poor report.

First. The present management of the schools is so bad that a great many more than half the children of the city are not in school more than four hours a day, and that feature calls for the harshest criticism. The State law says that children under 16 years of age must not be in more than half a day, but the percentage of children of that age is exceedingly small, and the majority lies between 10 and 15. To these, according to the parents, comes the evil of half-day sessions.

A gentleman in speaking of this said: "My boy isn't any worse than the average, but I don't want him during his school days to pass half his time upon the streets. I do not send him to school for the simple benefit of education, but there is something else in the association of the schoolroom that is almost as valuable as education. He is taken away from the contamination of the streets, and is not given the opportunity to pick up the bad habits that he would find out under the half-day system he is outside more than in. By the time scholars and teachers get down to work they are ready to quit, and the benefit the children get from that kind of study is very small. Then there is an entire afternoon in which to forget all that was learned in the three or four hours of the forenoon."

That is one man's outspoken opinion, and he but said what a hundred others had thought but never expressed. When approached upon the subject of half-day sessions, the board have but one answer: there is no room, and in order to give everybody a room each day, the school for all, the half-day sessions were inaugurated. The superintendent's report gives the defense of the board, and some idea of the condition of things. Speaking of the half-day schools, he says:

"At the close of the last school year (1887), we were conducting, for want of room, 18 double sessions, that is, two schools, for a half day each by one teacher. This was unsatisfactory. Pupils in these schools could not do the same work as those who had all-day sessions. Teachers often overworked themselves to get these schools for the additional salary. The board, your predecessors, therefore resolved to employ a separate teacher for each school, and to extend the time for half-day sessions to four hours, or from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. for morning schools, and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. for afternoon schools. This plan is much more satisfactory."

Speaking of room, he says: "There has not been a schoolroom added to the department for 18 months, and we have now 119 schools in 32 rooms of seven hundred each, are on half-day time, leaving but 46 rooms with all-day schools. Unless something be done to provide more rooms before the schools open in the fall of 1888, one of the 32 rooms in the city will contain two schools. Seven of the 32 rooms are unfit for use."

As any one may see by entering them during wet, cold or warm weather, fifty schoolrooms are absolutely needed in this city at this writing, saying nothing of 5000 children, carefully estimated, who are either attending private schools or are not in any school.

That is the written evidence of the man in the best position to speak. He says that the plan was more satisfactory to employ a teacher for each half-day session, but he has one opinion, but the city at large does not agree with him. All this fuss is made about want of room, and the superintendent asked why more room is not provided the answer is that there is no money to do it with. Yet in the face of an empty treasury, the plan is considered more satisfactory, the number of teachers is increased by over one-third and an additional expense, placing their salaries at the minimum, of about \$15,000 per year is saddled on the city. There is no money in the treasury to build, the school boards find no buyers, and there are no steps being taken to obtain a building fund. According to

THE SUPERINTENDENT, every room will have two teachers next year, and that will make the expense for salaries just double what they would be were rooms plenty. The expenditure would be for ten teachers alone over \$15,000. Half of that could be saved if one teacher could take two schools in the same room, and the people are asking why the expenses are not cut down in this way and let the amount saved go to buildings. Two years' savings would almost supply the city with a complete school room. The scholars might not derive much benefit as under two teachers, but there would come a time when they would gain whatever they might lose in these years by having longer sessions in good schoolrooms.

This plan of economy has been suggested to Mr. Priester and the School Board, but they say that one teacher cannot teach two schools of four hours each in one day. That's another place where the citizens differ with Mr. Priester and the board. The people say:

▲ TEACHER CAN. The work of a schoolroom is hard, but it isn't any harder than the work behind a lace counter, and there are a hundred girls in the city working 10 and 12 hours a day in stores for \$10 per week, and they seem to stand it and look healthy. It's the same thing in the postoffice, though they are somewhat better paid there.

The lowest salary in the schools is \$750 per year of about nine months. The whole range of salaries is higher than in nearly all the metropolitan cities, and the hours are not much over half as long. There is a chance for a saving which would build schoolrooms in plenty and relieve the people by giving them longer sessions.

Still another plan suggests itself, which the board might adopt. They might rent a few rooms. When the city wants an engine house and there is not money enough in the treasury to buy one, they have one built and lease it for \$60 per month for two or three years.

RENT ROOMS. The same thing could be done with the schools. There are plenty of property-owners about town who would build schoolrooms for 60 or 100 scholars and lease them cheaper than engine-houses. The salaries of the extra teachers would more than pay the rent, and if no money was saved for a building fund, the expenditure remained the same that it is now, there would at least be longer sessions, and the public would derive that benefit, if no more. It is the opinion of the writer that the school matters are not being properly cared for, and they want to know why and to have some change brought about before the term begins next fall. They say that such schools as are now given them are almost as bad as no schools at all.

Jewish Sunday-school. The synagogue was filled yesterday morning by Israelites and Gentiles, who attentively listened to the examination and closing exercises of the Jewish Sunday-school.

Interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by H. W. Holman, president of the congregation; Rabbi Schreiber, superintendent of the school, and Isaac Norton.

The recitations and songs of the pupils, particularly the solos by Miss Tillie Loeb and Master Meyer, were greeted with applause.

Rev. Dr. Schreiber and the president of the congregation were presented with checks in appreciation of their labors. Mrs. J. W. Norton, president of the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, presented 14 prizes to the deserving pupils. The school has over 100 scholars.

A SINGING BAND. The Ellis Club—its Organization and recent Prospects. On the 23d day of January, 1888, with a view to the ultimate formation of a singing club of male voices, Mr. C. J. Ellis invited to his house, corner Ellis avenue and Scarff street, a number of gentlemen, who met and sang together there informally with varying number but unvarying zeal, from time to time, until the evening of April 3d. On that date a meeting was held at Gardner's music store, at 310 South Spring street, for the purpose of a formal organization of a singing club for male voices.

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Premium Watch.
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SWISS WATCH!

—AND THE—
WEEKLY : MIRROR
FOR \$6.70.

A handsome piece that Old Father Time himself would not be ashamed to carry! Warranted to wear, do its duty correctly, and please the purchaser! The works are all right, and the watch bears the guarantee of a respectable firm of makers in Switzerland. Its selling price is \$7. We furnish it, together with the WEEKLY MIRROR, for \$6.70, purchaser paying express charges from our office. This is

An Excellent Opportunity to Secure a Good Time-keeper
At a low price, with a year's subscription to a good weekly newspaper besides

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OUR PREMIUM
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—IS MAILED FREE—

To any person sending a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$
Each for the WEEKLY MIRROR;

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THE WEEKLY MIRROR One Year and above Pen and Holder

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The actual value of this pen is \$2, and it is the best made in this country, and every one is warranted perfect and to give satisfaction. They are made by J. H. ...

HOLLAND who has had for years past, and still has, the contract with the United States Government to supply various offices and officers with his make of Gold Pen. With proper use they will last a lifetime; are suitable for ladies or gentlemen, teachers or scholars, and for general use in any counting-house or office.

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Nothing is more desirable or useful. It has no bulky bands or raised parts to interfere with its free and easy use, and can be carried in the vest pocket without injury to the clothes. The cut represents the exact size of Pen and Holder.

When received on the morning of the 1st of the month, the following are the prices of the various papers and magazines published in the United States, and are the same as those of the London and New York editions. The prices of the various papers and magazines published in the United States, and are the same as those of the London and New York editions. The prices of the various papers and magazines published in the United States, and are the same as those of the London and New York editions.

The Times-Mirror Company,
TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CA

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Field, Orchard, Garden, Vineyard,

OR ELSEWHERE.

This cut is exact size of our two large-bladed knife, of

Oil-tempered, hand-forged, saber blades, full nickel-plated, cannot rust, staghorn handle is neatly finished, strong, and equal to any in use. A \$2 Knife

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Premiums for Everybody.

5 SPECIAL NOTICE

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THE SHOTGUN, THE WATCH,
THE PEN, THE KNIFE,

Are open, on equal terms, to all alike—to old subscribers as well as to new ones

Including Subscribers to the Los Angeles Daily Times

NOTE THIS POINT, however: If premiums are desired WITH THE PREMIUM LIST, secured only by adding to the above figures THE DIFFERENCE IN THE PRICE OF THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR to wit: \$7.00 when the daily is sent by mail, or \$8.00 when delivered by carrier. This gives the following figures for:

THE TIMES PREMIUM LIST:

	By Mail, by Car	
1-The Sewing-Machine and one year's subscription.....	\$82.50	\$82.50
2-The Organ and one year's subscription.....	67.15	67.15
3-The Shotgun and one year's subscription.....	26.85	26.85
4-The Watch and one year's subscription.....	18.70	18.70
5-The Watch and one year's subscription.....	11.30	11.30

5-The Pen and one year's subscription.....	10.10	11
6-The Knife and one year's subscription.....	10.10	11

NO PREMIUM SENT WITH LESS THAN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, CASH IN ADVANCE

Note again: A present subscriber to the Weekly Mirror, in order to secure any of the Premiums, must of course remit the full amount (\$1.00) of a FRESH YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

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FARM AND RANGE.

SOME MORE PRACTICAL TALK ABOUT POULTRY.

Draft Horses and Their Profit—The Form of a Cow—Handsome Cheries and the Profit of Their Culture—Notes.

A great deal has been published lately in the agricultural press of the country on the subject of deboning cattle. The practice of removing the horns from cattle, both young and old, by sawing them off close to the head has been earnestly advocated and has received a semi-indorsement by some of the experiment stations' officials. Thus far those who favor this plan of mutilating dumb creatures have had the most to say about it. But there is certainly another side to the question and there are several serious objections to the practice. In the first place, it is undoubtedly cruel, and secondly, it has been proved to have a prejudicial effect on the milk-giving qualities of the cow.

The work of the various experiment stations is beginning to appear. Bulletins are coming in from all sections. These stations are likely to prove of great value to agriculturists. The provision for continuing the works of these stations for at least another year is made in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which has recently passed the House of Representatives, and is meeting with no opposition in the Senate.

More Practical Poultry Talk.

(American Agriculturist.)

Editor of the American Cultivator: Poultry raisers and fanciers cannot give young chickens too much attention. From the moment they are removed from the barrel in which they were hatched the chicks must be looked after. Some farmers who have had no real experience look upon young birds as weeds and expect them to grow up as such. They will grow rapidly like the thistle without cultivation or nursing. It was only a few days ago that a young friend of mine had a brood of six chickens hatch out. He had never raised any before, and did not even know how to feed the little fellows. When I asked him how and when he fed the chicks the answer was: "I give them a little dry corn meal in the morning and then do not go near the pen again till the next day." By and by the chicks began to die, and why more than half of them die.

On my place this year a part of a field is enclosed with wire netting six feet high, the several sections of which are 40 feet square. In the several divisions are from eight to twelve chickens, six to eight in each. Each coop contains a hen and her brood of 12 chickens. The doors of the coops are left open during the daytime, and the chickens can come and go in the enclosed section as they please. The wire netting is a guard against prowling cats and dogs, and also serves the purpose of keeping the chickens out of the vegetable garden which is adjoining.

It is not advisable to set any more hens after the last of June. June and July are the best months for growing chickens, and they probably gain more strength and size than in any other three months of the growing season. Late hatched chickens are good for one purpose, that is, laying. Chicks hatched in July will generally lay the last of January, but the birds will be of a stunted growth, and will not do to breed from, because even in cases when the eggs hatch, they are liable to produce weak and deformed chickens.

Over-feeding is one of the unintentional evils which are constantly cropping out in the poultry yards. To keep hens that have to be confined during the summer from taking considerable surplus fat requires much care and attention. They must have "hot weather diet." Buckwheat, oats, barley, are good, with occasionally a sprinkling of cracked corn. Give plenty of green food, and skimmed milk is preferable to so much water. Excessive water drinking has the same bad effects on fowls as on human beings. An alling hen will drink almost twice as much as a bird in normal condition. The best diet for young chickens is soaked bread or baked cornmeal, and a sparing sprinkling of body-crate.

I have introduced skim-milk in place of water this season with the best of results. The milk also furnishes much nutriment not obtainable in water. It is quite surprising how rapidly the chickens grow on bread and milk arrangement. Let me assure the beginner to feed light and often. By this I mean, do not throw a loaf of bread and a quart of corn into the pen and not go near it again until the next day. But feed the chickens sparingly every few hours, so that they will clean up every particle and leave none around the ground to sour.

Another evil in the poultry yard at this season of the year are lice. Once let the lice get the lead and it is very hard indeed to get them off. That old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies in this case. Every effort aided by sulphur, kerosene and carbolic powder should be exerted to rid the house of the hen's worst enemy. The caution to keep the drinking utensils clean can not be too often repeated. The cans must be thoroughly rinsed and scoured. Special care should also be taken of the nests. Where so many broody hens are on the nest boxes are liable to soon become filthy if not watched.

I read a very interesting practical bit of poultry talk not long ago, where a breeder gave his experience in assisting chickens from the shell, and with good results. In my own experience during the past six years, I have had exceptionally good fortune when a chick is unable to free itself, and I am sure to die in the shell, I believe it better to run the risk of aiding the chick. Some breeders frequently assert that, even should the chick survive after being unassistedly freed from the shell, it will either die before maturity or else be deformed. All I have to say on this subject is the fact that I have several pullets on the place which were aided from the shell that afterward carried off the highest honors in the showroom.

One word about the preservation of eggs. It is very easy for eggs to become rotten this hot weather. Immediately after the eggs are gathered at night they should be carried to some cool, dry place, and there kept until needed. If left in a warm room some hours, and then removed to a cool apartment, the germ is liable to be destroyed, unhatching the eggs for setting purposes.

Draft Horses and Their Profit. Let any one go to the grain cities and he will see on their streets the demand made of the breeders of draft horses. The transfer companies, street-car lines, express companies and other demands are enormous for our draft

horses. The Iowa Homestead says of this matter: "The eastern buyers are eagerly hunting all over the West for the grade draft horses, and paying splendid prices for them. We are glad to see articles in papers giving this year more recognition of the merits of the draft horse interest and less of the fast horse folly."

"It is very remarkable that amid the almost universal depression in farm products, the one that has stood firm has been that of horses; not all kinds of horses, however, but the class which the horse-raising public demands. The plug horse has been dull, and we venture the assertion that he will never be in better demand. Ask any of the eastern buyers who may be found at this season of the year in any county in Iowa that has been producing draft horses, and the best are scarce, and it is difficult to get what they want. They can scarcely obtain horses of 5 years and upward, and not being these, will take three or 4 or 5 years. The horse that is wanted is either a horse that can travel, or a horse that can pull, or a coach horse that has good action, good size and style, and well matched. The hesitancy of the farmer has already for farm use the mares which, when mated properly, will produce them. He has profitable work for the dam, and, excepting the service, the price of the colt is nearly all profit. Where bluegrass has been introduced the cost of keeping a colt from weaning till he is sold is less than the keep of a steer from weaning time till he goes to the butcher."

The Form of a Cow.

(Kansas City Live Stock Record.)

In the selection of a cow for breeding the following points should be considered. A model useful dairy cow may be known as a good cow by an expert. She has a fine, long head, broad between the eyes, and a thin, wide muzzle; the eyes are large, and of a mild expression; the neck is thin and long; the ears are thin, and covered with a fine, yellow skin; the body is of good size, and the udder is of good shape, and the legs are thin, with fine bone; the belly is large and deep, with large capacity for food; the back is broad and level, and the ribs are well rounded toward the rear; the bones of the rump are wide apart; the tail is long and thin; thighs are thin, and set widely apart; the udder is large and full, especially the teats are of good size, and set wide apart, upon a broad, level udder, and the milk vein—so called—which is the large vein leading from the udder and passing into the abdomen, and which is an indication of the amount of blood circulating through the milk glands, and contributing to the milk secretion, should be full and tortuous in its short course. A fine horn, a deep yellow skin, and a general elegance of form, without any heaviness or beefiness in any part, are also indications of good quality in a cow for dairy.

The bull should have the special characteristics of the cow, differing, however, in development, as becomes a male animal. The form of the head and body; the large, mild eye; the fine, waxy horn; the yellow lining of the ears; the yellow skin, and the general lightness and elegance of form, all go to indicate a good animal for the dairy.

A good calf should be of slender build, long and thin in body, with a long head and limbs, a bright, large eye, thin ears, fine skin and smooth hair, without any noticeable bristles. The teats should be placed widely apart, and the undeveloped udder should be of the escutcheon shape. Many breeders place great weight upon the form of the escutcheon, or the hair which grows upward on the back part of the thighs and udder. A well shaped escutcheon can do no harm, but there are numerous excellent examples of the escutcheon to speak of, and the business dairyman may very well afford to ignore it.

Handsome Cheries.

Wednesday James Birch brought in to this office a box of cherries of the black Tartarian variety that for flavor we have never seen surpassed anywhere. The size is good, but no larger than many we have seen in the upper part of the State, but the flavor is better. The elevation is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4000 feet. His cherries were the little over 6000 pounds from about 100 trees, age ranging from 5 years old, upwards. At market prices two or three acres of cherries would give a man a pretty good living; 10 acres a handsome competency.

The cherries, handsome as they are to look at and toothsome as they taste, are of far more value to us as furnishing additional proof of a fact that we have been hammering away at for years: that the county of San Bernardino could and would grow fruit, grow every variety of fruit known, and it might be some of the purely tropical kinds. All that is necessary is to carefully study the variety one desires to produce, and then seek the locality suitable for it. And it will always be found that the fruit can grow in every variety of climate from the hyperborean to the tropical, and she is fast demonstrating that every variety of fruit will also be grown. And as an addition to these, she also produces almost every known variety of nut. There is a line in fruit growing that is not to be broken. Certainly these cherries of Mr. Birch effectively and forever dissipates the long-held theory that this luscious fruit cannot be grown in the utmost perfection in the county of San Bernardino.

Notes.

If sweet and sour cream are mixed together nearly all the sweet cream goes into the buttermilk.

A State law in Illinois requires hogheads to be trimmed annually on or before the 15th of May.

It is hardly worth while to raise a calf that does not eat well, no matter if its pedigree is longer than its tail.

Tobacco and butter make a very poor combination. The man that smokes need never hope to be a good butter-maker.

They don't tax oleomargarine in England, but when a dealer is found selling it for butter he goes to prison with neatness and dispatch.

Drain around the wells. Allow all surface water to flow away. It is a very easy matter to contaminate the drinking water, especially in spring.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of bumper crop of fruit has been ordered from Kentucky by an Australian to help in the growing of red clover.

There are one or two advantages in properly sorting fruits and vegetables. It aids to protect the sound fruit from decay, and adds very materially to the appearance and quality of the fruit.

The larger per cent. of growth that trees make is during the night. Different varieties of trees vary in this respect. Apple trees make about 50 per cent. of their growth at night, and cherry trees about 90 per cent.

Corran's City Directory.

The canvass of Corran's City Directory is completed and work of printing same commenced. The office of changes, removals, etc., must be sent in at once to the office, 11 North Spring street, to insure insertion.

The Porphyry Paving Company, offices, rooms 4 and 5, Opera-house block, are prepared to macadamize streets, as per city specifications. In the shortest possible time and in the most thorough manner, with their enduring and handsome porphyry rock, at prices away below any pavement yet laid in the city. All their work guaranteed.

Smoke Southern Pouch, the only Havana filed 5 cent cigar, featured everywhere. Manufactured by Baer & Newbauer, No. 3, Postoffice corner.

Cement Walks, Walls and Cemetery Work. Los Angeles Paving Company, 120 West First street, or 134 Upper Main street.

Physicians.

H. S. ORME, M.D., HAS REMOVED his office to No. 75 N. Spring st., opposite corner of 7th and N. Spring st. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Residence, 907 N. Spring st., 10 p.m.

J. A. WILLIAMS, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m. Right call received at 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Right call received at 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. J. ADAMS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. In charge of Medical and Surgical Dispensary. Chronic diseases a specialty. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. ROBBINS, M.D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. S. SEYMOUR & DOUGHERTY. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

C. E. CLAGG, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

G. F. WHITEHEAD, M.D., THE PAIN-KILLER. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. P. F. CASEY, 237 S. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. M. O. SCHULTZ, 24 S. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. BROWN, OFFICE, 110 N. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. WEST HUGHES, LATE RESIDENT SURGEON. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

E. A. CLARK, M.D., OFFICE, 110 N. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. J. P. WALLACE, OFFICE, 44 S. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. CLINTON FISHER, 255 S. MAIN ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. S. S. SALSBERRY, M.D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

A. S. SHORE, M.D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

J. MILLS BOAL, M.D., 30 N. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. I. B. BOLTON, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

MRS. H. TYLER WILCOX, M.D. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

DR. J. W. REYNOLDS, 333 S. SPRING ST. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office, 110 N. Spring st., 10 p.m. to 12 m. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 m.

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CHARLES W. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Wilson block, No. 14 W. First st., room 3.

JOHN C. FELTON, JR., ARCHITECT, Wilson block, No. 14 W. First st., room 3.

A. D. GILLESPIE, C.E., ARCHITECT, room 15, 123 N. Spring st., cor. Temple.

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